

Daniel Bachman's Commonwealth



John
by James Adams

Published in a limited edition, this is #10 of 50,
each named after one of the fine United States.

Virginia



Daniel Bachman's Commonwealth An introduction:

Daniel Bachman is a guitar player.. Some of his songs are named after the people, places, and plants of Virginia, where he grew up. This booklet explores those song names and, perhaps, the inspiration behind some of Bachman's music. This booklet is not a substitute for the music. In fact, you should stop reading right now and instead go out and buy all of Dan's records, tapes, and CDs..

There are certainly inaccuracies in this booklet. Please forgive them. There are also many typos - mostly because I wrote the entire thing on a typewriter, which makes everything harder, slower, and more rewarding..

This booklet was written in March, April, and May of 2016. It was written in my basement, usually after work, after the baby went to bed, between many, many beers..

In the course of researching and writing this book, I assembled additional resources that might be interesting or useful to other Bachman fans. Those resources include a gig history, a compilation of print and web interviews, and a discography. You can find them at the internet link below, but know that I need help making them more accurate and comprehensive. If you have something to add, let me know..

Daniel Bachman's music inspires me to make art and take notice of Virginia and the rest of the world beyond its borders. For that, I am very thankful.

James Adames
Somerset, Orange County, VA

<https://sites.google.com/site/ruralpacification/>



Source note:

I googled the hell out of the internet doing research for this booklet. I looked at far too many websites to mention. The Virginia Tech websites about wildlife and plants in Virginia were particularly useful..

Usefull books include:

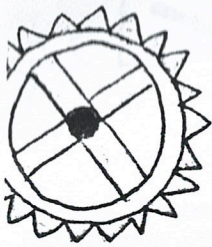
The King James version of The Holy Bible
Buildings of Virginia by Richard Guy Wilson and Various Contributors (Tidewater and Piedmont Edition)
"The Art That Is Life" - The Arts and Crafts Movement in America, 1875-1920 by Wendy Kaplan
Symbol Sourcebook by Henry Dreyfuss
On Art and Life by John Ruskin
Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend by James I. Robertson, Jr..
The Illustrated Atlas of the Civil War (Time Life Books)
Sears Roebuck Catalogues of the 1930s

and, as twisted inspiration, The John Fahey Handbook (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) by Claudio Guerrieri

The music is all from Daniel Bachman. You cannot go wrong buying any tape, LP, or CD with his name on it..

 Gypsy Witch Fortune Telling Cards Very easy to tell fortunes. Learn how with this full deck of cards. Complete instructions. Will give you hours of fun. Shpg. wt., 4 oz. 49 F 153..... 53c	 3-Game Assortment Authors and Old Maid each with 31 white, round cornered cards in bright colors. Anagrams, with 215 card-board letters 3/4 in. square. In colorful boxes, 6 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. Shpg. wt., 10 oz. 49 F 198-3 for 21c	 Beano's the Rage Just like the game played at the Fair. 10 Beano cards and two packages of playing pieces. Lithographed box. 13 1/4 x 6 1/4 in. Shpg. wt., 12 oz. 49 F 111..... 21c
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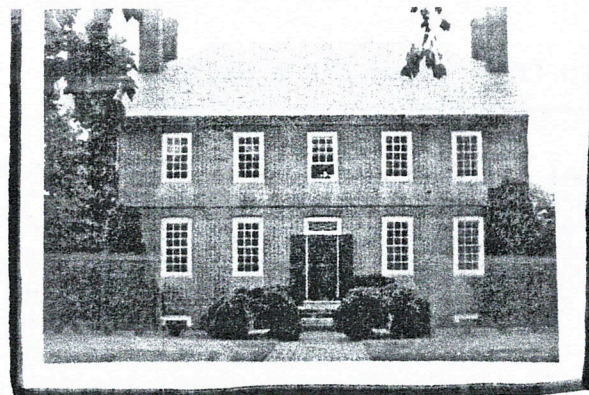
218 to Caledon (from Seven Pines, 2012):

Virginia State Route 218 (White Oak Road / Caledon Road / Windsor Drive / Tetotum Road) runs for thirty miles between Falmouth in Stafford County and Tetotum in King George County. Heading east, 218 crosses over the CSX RF&P (for Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac) Subdivision railroad line, through McCarthy's Corner, White Oak, and Passapatanzy, where Pocahontas lived. After Goby, Osso, and Ambar comes the left turn for Caledon State Park. Passing the park, still heading east, 218 runs concurrent with State Route 206 (part of John Wilkes Booth's escape route) before turning south through an intersection with U.S. Route 301 (James Madison Parkway). Further south, 218 crosses Upper Machodoc Creek before ending at a stop sign near Gitle's Auction House on State Route 205 (Ridge Road) near the Westmoreland County Line.

Caledon State Park covers more than 2,500 acres along the Potomac River. Once known as Caledon Plantation, the park covers property settled in 1659 by John Alexander, the founder of Alexandria. One of Alexander's descendants, Anne Hopewell Smoot, donated the land to the commonwealth in 1974 for development as a state park. Caledon is now known for its hiking trails, nesting areas for bald eagles, and old growth forests of oak and tulip.

Apparitions at Kenmore Plantation (2020)

Kenmore Plantation is located in Fredericksburg. The property was the colonial home of Betty Washington Lewis, the sister of George Washington, and her husband Fielding Lewis. The residence is a Georgian-style brick mansion built between 1769 and 1775. It is known for its elegant paint, wallpaper, and plaster ceilings. Betty and George's mother, Mary Ball Washington, enjoyed visiting the property and is buried nearby. The home was first sold in 1797 after Betty Lewis's death. In 1819 it was purchased by the Samuel Gordon family and named Kenmore, after a village in the Scottish Highlands. Since then, the home has changed hands many times. It is now owned by the



Kenmore

George Washington Foundation.

Fielding Lewis has haunted Kenmore since his death in 1781. His ghost has been seen in the residence, looking over paperwork and fretting about money in an upstairs room. He turns door knobs and has heavy footsteps.

Kenmore was caught between opposing armies during the Civil War Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862. The home was hit by at least five shells and cannonballs during the battle. In 1864, following the Battle of Wilderness, Kenmore was used as a hospital for Union wounded, many of whom died in the residence or on adjacent property. Some were buried in makeshift graves near the home. After the war, the remains of 103 Union soldiers were disinterred from Kenmore and moved to the Federal Cemetery on Marye's Heights.

Ghosts, spooks, and other apparitions are common in Virginia, particularly at places like Kenmore. Think of all the bones beneath our feet and the restless spirits they've loosed upon our temporary world. We've all seen them.

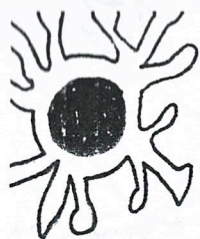
"Pie" Traynor Jr. Boys' Model

Dads! Mothers! Give your boy a start in baseball, at very little cost! Let him enjoy the companionship and thrill of playing on a ball team. Tan color. Genuine horsehide leather. Sheepskin lined palm. Strong flat cambric binding. Cotton laced heel. Leather web between thumb and forefinger. Here's a boys' model fielders' glove, that's durable, made of horsehide and priced at a big saving. Shipping weight, 14 ounces.

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77c





Blenheim (from Jesus I'm A Sinner., 2013)

The National Register of Historic Places lists five historic buildings named Blenheim in Virginia. Those buildings include homes in Powhatan, Campbell, and Albermarle counties and a farmhouse in Fairfax covered in graffiti written by Union soldiers during the Civil War.

On the Northern Neck, in Westmoreland County, is a residence named Blenheim that was built in 1781. It was built to replace Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, which burned in a fire on Christmas Day, 1779. Blenheim was built for William Augustine Washington, the son of George's half-brother Augustine Washington III. William - a commander of dragoons during the American Revolution who was shot in the knee by Colonel Banastre Tarleton at the Battle of Cowpens - owned Wakefield when it burned, and authorized construction of the replacement house. The home is a two story brick late-Georgian of simple design. A wing of the home, framed in wood, probably existed as a separate structure before being moved and connected to the main house sometime in the 18th or 19th century. Later, Blenheim was neglected and fell in to severe disrepair before a restoration campaign in the late 1970s. A successful organic farm is now based on the property.

Blenheim Vinyards is located south of Charlottesville and is owned by Dave Matthews. Wine from Blenheim, like the music of the Dave Matthews Band, does not get better with age.

Bloodroot (from Perigee Moon, 2001)

Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) is a perennial flower common in eastern North America. Its flowers are a harbinger of spring with yellow anthers and eight to twelve white petals. Each flower lasts only a day or two. Bloodroot grows in nearly every county of Virginia and is often found growing along steep slopes. The thick underground stem of the plant is orange-red in color, giving bloodroot its name. A sap secreted by the roots



was used as a red dye by Native Americans.

Bloodroot has a reputation as an alternative medicine that originates with its various uses among Native Americans. In colonial America it was used as a cure for warts and other maladies. Bloodroot may be useful to assist treatment of some cancers, although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has issued warnings about some supplements that contain extracts from the plant.

Chicken Tree (The) (from Daniel Bachman, 2014)

The Chinese Tallow Tree (*Sapium sebiferum*) (also known as the popcorn tree, candleberry, and chicken tree) is native to Japan and parts of central China. Chicken trees grow quickly and can reach a height of 50 feet. The bark is red-brown and often peels in long narrow strips. Branches are typically long and drooping. The tree's leaves are heart-shaped and light green in spring, turning yellow and red in the fall. When damaged, the leaves secrete a milky sap that can be a skin irritant and diarrheic to humans.

An unfounded rumor claims Benjamin Franklin introduced the chicken tree to America. Regardless, it was once considered a useful plant: candles and soap were made from the tree's tallow. However, the chicken tree has since become an invasive species in the American south, including Virginia. The tree grows profusely along ditch banks and on unused land. It can invade land areas and quickly replace the natural growth while altering soil conditions to make them inhospitable for native species. Manual control is not recommended because cut plants re-sprout quickly from roots. Chemical control is possible using various herbicides.



Six Detective Stories for Boys			
Craig Kennedy	70,000 Witnesses	Ivory Snuff Box	
Listens In	By Corland Fitzsimmons	By Arnold Fredericks	
Treasure Train	Gold Bullets	Bulldog Drummond	
Both by A.B. Reeve	By Charles G. Booth	By Cyril McNeile	
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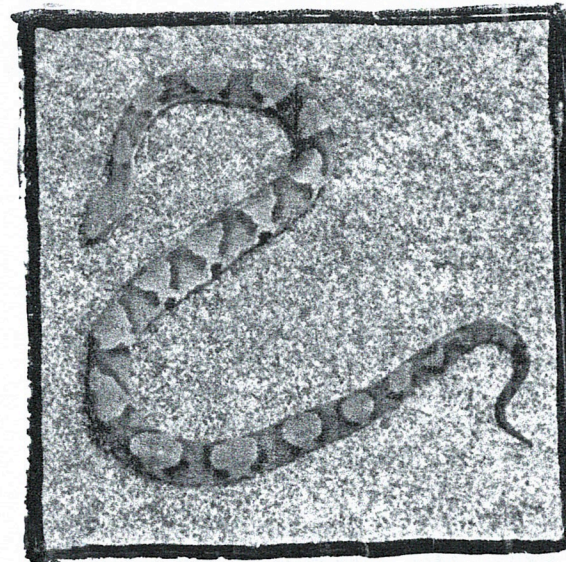
Think of it—plays six selections on one winding! That's almost half an hour of playing... a new feature never before offered in a portable... at any price. Rich, round tone rivals that of best cabinet machines. A beautiful phonograph in every way... yet sturdy and durable to withstand severe use. A value that can't be duplicated. Shipping weight, 26 pounds.

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Coming Home (from Orange County Serenade,
2014)

Coming home should always feel good. It usually does
when you live in Virginia.

Copperhead (from Seven Pines, 2012)



Copperhead

Copperheads (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), are venomous snakes with a habitat that spans the entire eastern United States, north from Florida to Massachusetts and west to Nebraska. Copperheads are commonly found across Virginia in a range of habitats that include wetlands, forests, fields, and edges.

The average adult copperhead is 30 inches long and copper-colored, with crossbands

of chestnut brown. The head is also copper-colored, but is unmarked. Males have longer tails than females, but females grow to greater lengths. Copperheads are carnivores and adults typically eat small mice, small birds, lizards, small snakes, and insects. Copperheads are social snakes and may hibernate in a den with other copperheads or another species of snake. They tend to return to the same den year after year.

Copperheads have fangs that inject prey with a venom that causes a breakdown of red blood cells. Even newborn copperheads have fangs that are capable of injecting venom that is as powerful as adult venom. Adult copperheads often ambush their prey and are most active between April and October. The copperhead

is responsible for many human snakebites but those bites are rarely fatal. Typically, bites occur when people accidentally step on or touch the snake. When touched, the copperhead quickly strikes or remains quiet and tries to flee. Sometimes, when touched, copperheads emit a musk that smells like cucumbers.

Devil in the Old Dominion (from Of Deathly Premonitions - with Ryley Walker, 2011)

"Devil in the Old Dominion" is a short book self-published by Alfred Percy in 1952. The book's subtitle is: "A Fact Article and Two Short Stories on Early 19th Century Religion." It is a rather odd collection, opening with a lengthy story of lies, manipulation, deceit, and cuckholdry in an effort to secure prime real estate for a tent revival. The middle section collects facts and estimations regarding the nature of Christianity in 18th and 19th century Virginia. The book closes with a second story (called Fiction on Fact) of sin and temptation, starring Martha and her scanty Philadelphia gown. All in all it's a weird and beautiful book, lovingly made.

Some of the best books about sin, Virginia, and music are written and published by weirdos working in their basement.

Thanks for the inspiration, Mr. Percy.

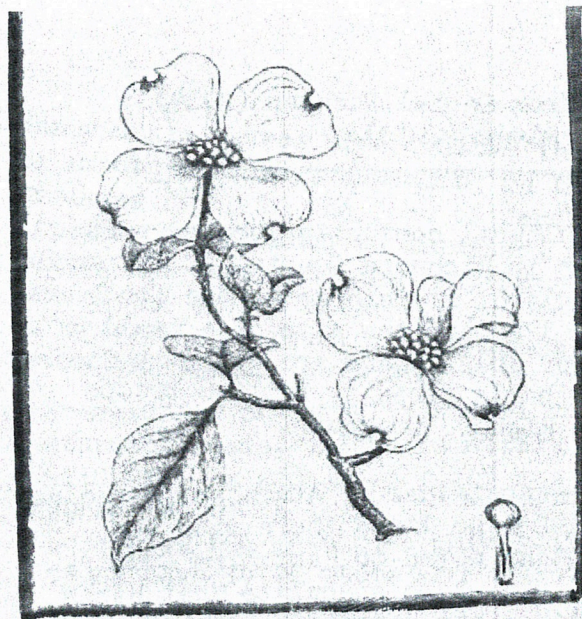
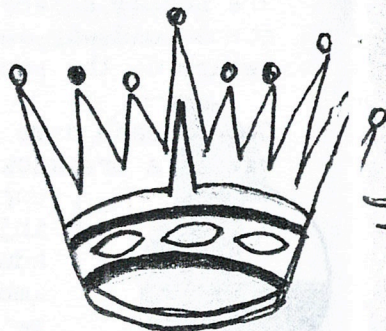
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Flowering Dogwood

Dogwood (from Feast of the Green Corn and Apparitions at Kenmore Plantation, 2010)

Dogwood (cornus) is a genus of approximately 50 species of wood plants, mostly trees and shrubs, which are native to large parts of Eurasia and North America.

In the eastern United States, 'dogwood' is typically a reference to the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), which is common across northern Mexico and eastern North America. Dogwoods can grow up to 30 feet in height. The trees have flowers that are very small, with four greenish-yellow bracts. Surrounding clusters of approximately 20 flowers are four much larger bracts of white, pink, or red. Dogwoods are commonly planted as an ornamental tree. In the wild, they typically grow along the forest edge and on dry ridges.

The flowering dogwood is the state tree and state flower of Virginia, the state tree of Missouri, and the state flower of North Carolina. The wood is hard and dense and good for wood craft, including tool handles, mallets, and butcher's blocks.

Farnham (from Daniel Bachman (2014)
and River (2015).)

Farnham is a small agricultural community located north of the Rappahannock River in Richmond County. It is named after Farnham, Surry, England. It is home to the North Farnham Church, built in 1737 and the site of a small skirmish during the War of 1812. There are holes in the walls of the church from balls fired by British troops under the command of Sir Richard Cockburn.

Joseph Hanks, the great-grandfather of Aberaham Lincoln, was born in Farnham in 1725. He lived there with his family until 1782, when they moved to Hampshire County, in what is now West Virginia. Some speculate that Hanks moved his family to distance his daughters, one of whom was Lincoln's grandmother, from soldiers with loose morals returning home after fighting in the Revolution. Others surmise that the lure of cheap land lured Hanks west after his mother died and he inherited money from her estate.

****Note:** Daniel Bachman has released a song called Farnham and another called Farnham VA. I presume Farnham VA is an early version of Farnham, based on what my ear and the three beers I've had tell me. The version on River (Farnham) is one of the most beautiful things you will ever hear on any record, tape, or CD. **

Honeysuckle Reel (from Jesus I'm A Sinner, 2013)

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*) is an arching shrub. Over 180 species of honeysuckle have been identified, with the vast majority native to China. Several species of Asian honeysuckle were introduced to the United States for ornamental and wildlife value. Some grow in shrub form and are known as bush honeysuckle. Others grow in a vine that covers the ground and climbs trees, eventually girdling and killing their hosts. There are also honeysuckles that are native to Virginia, including the northern bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*) and the American fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*).

Honeysuckle leaves are variable in shape and can be smooth or hairy, depending on the species. Honeysuckle produces fruit in the form of berries that usually grow to 1/5 or up to 1/2 inch in diameter. Flowers may be white, yellow, or pink, and are very fragrant. If you pinch and remove the bottom of the flower of the honeysuckle next to my house, it reveals an interior stem covered in sweet and delicious nectar.

Honeysuckle can grow in forest understories and produces abundant seeds, which are easily spread by birds and wildlife. As such, the plant has become invasive, spreading to at least 38 states. Herbicide control is possible, but should be carefully calibrated. Native types have solid stems and typically form less extensive invasions.

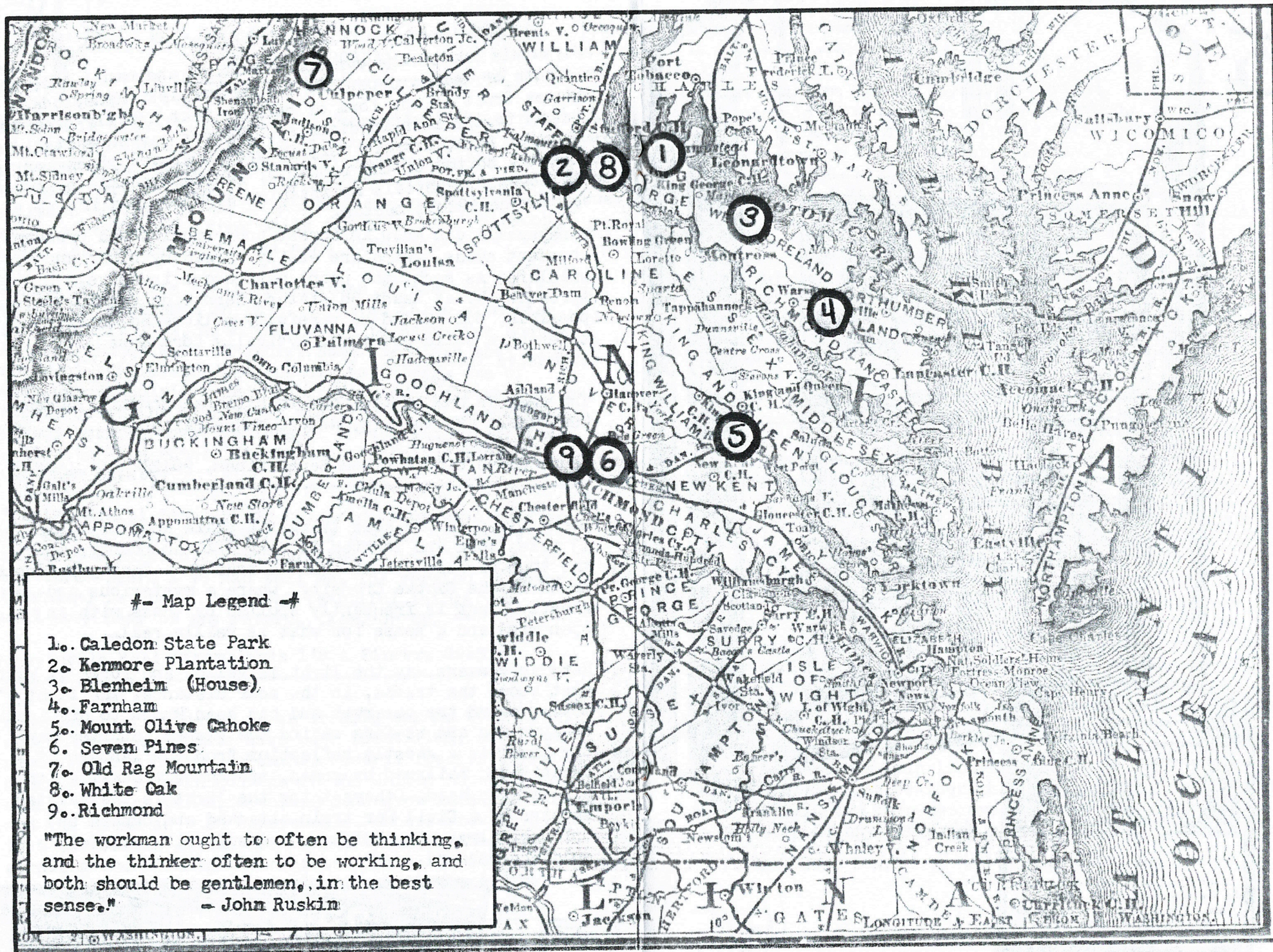
(one)
The reel is one of the four traditional Scottish dances. The others are the jig, waltz, and strathspey.

Mount Olive Cahoke (from Seven Pines, 2012)

Mount Olive Cahoke Road (Virginia State Route 632) is 13 miles long and located in King William County, near the town of West Point. Off the road on a nearby railroad track is the Cahoke Crossing, where a mysterious and ghostly light is frequently spotted by those with an open mind and a sense for what is really real.

Veteran viewers say the light is yellow and forms at night, just above the tracks, in the near distance. The light moves toward the observer and has been known to dissipate on approach and re-form behind the viewer. Stories say the light is a ghostly reflection from the lantern of a decapitated railroad brakeman, searching trackside for his severed head. Others think the light is the haunted remains of a Civil War train attacked and burned by Union cavalry, with helpless and suffering wounded soldiers onboard.





2/10



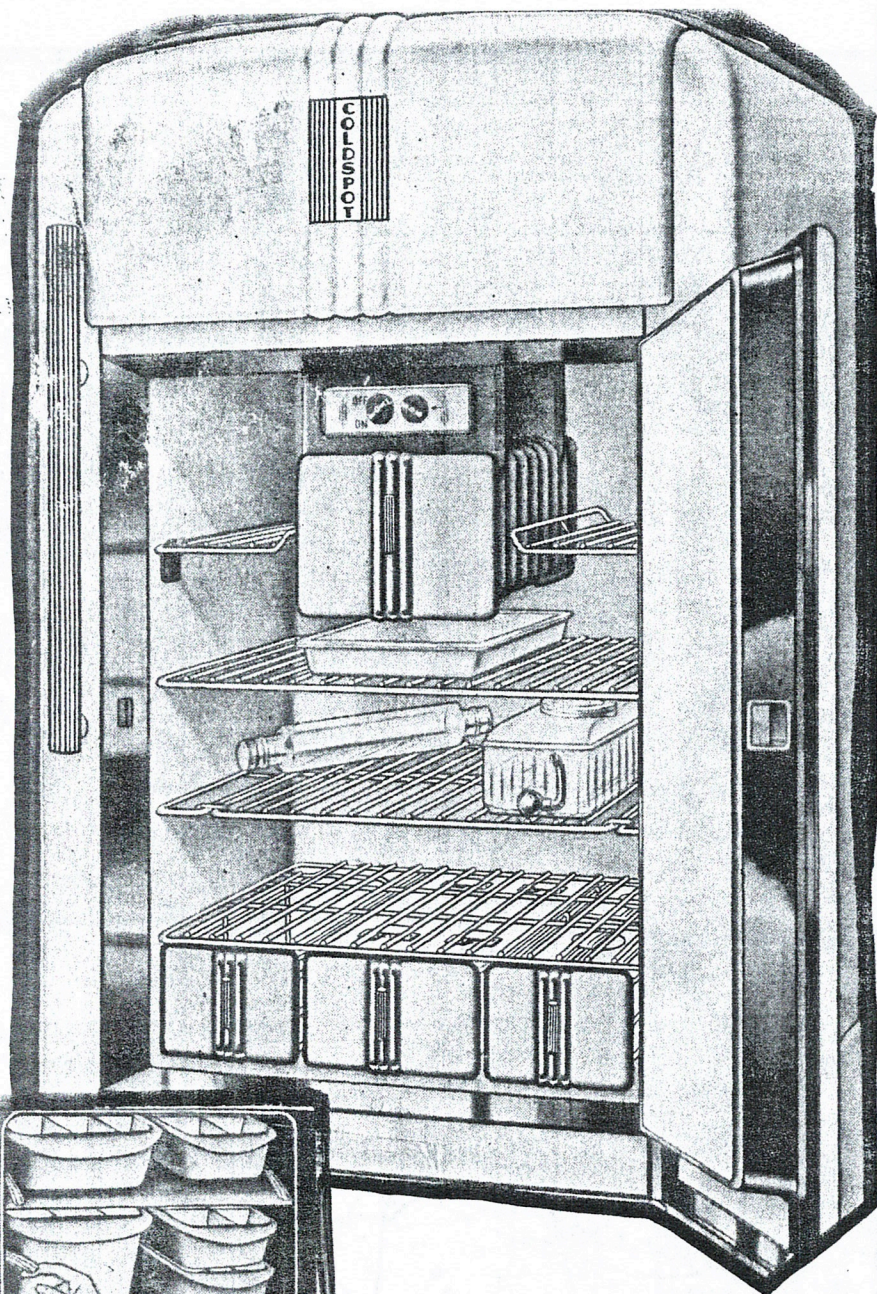
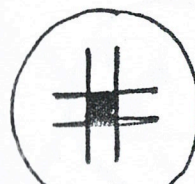
Nandina (from Daniel Bachman, 2014)

Nandina (*Nandina domestica*) is an upright shrub that is also known as heavenly bamboo. Despite its common name, nandina is not a bamboo and is instead a member of the barberry family. It is a versatile plant that shows white flowers in the late spring and faded red foliage in the late fall and into winter, with clusters of red berries. Nandina is popular in Japan, where it is often planted near doors, as it is considered a symbol of friendship. Nandina grows best in the warmer parts of Virginia. It will grow in the colder parts of the state (Zone 6A) but suffers when temperatures fall to zero Fahrenheit. In some parts of Virginia and further south, nandina has proven to be invasive.

Pig Iron (from Orange County Serenade, 2014)

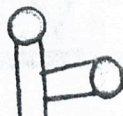
Pig iron is formed when smelting iron ore, typically into the form of individual ingots. Those ingots are later re-melted and re-worked into wrought iron, cast iron, gray iron, and steel. The ingot molds most commonly used to shape pig iron resemble a sow and suckling pigs, giving the product its name.

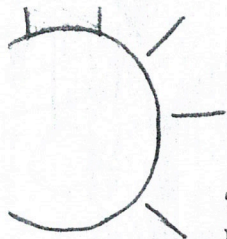
Pig iron was big business in 18th and 19th century Virginia. The first successful pig iron furnace in the commonwealth was located near the Rappahannock river in Spotsylvania County in 1714. In 1781, Thomas Jefferson counted five operating furnaces in the state. By the Civil War, more than 100 furnaces were operating in Virginia with many capable of producing as much as three tons of pig iron a day. Because they required massive timber and charcoal resources, pig iron furnaces were more common in western Virginia, rather than the tidewater areas of the state. Still, two furnaces are known to have operated in Stafford County: Accokeek and Augustine.



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Rappahannock (from Apparitions at Kenmore Plantation, 2010)

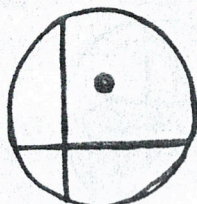
The Rappahannock River is approximately 195 miles long and cuts across the entire northern part of the state, from Chester Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Chesapeake Bay, just 20 miles south of the mouth of the Potomac River. At the point where the river enters the bay, it is more than 3 1/2 miles wide.

The name of the river comes from the Algonquian word 'lappihanne' meaning 'river of quick, rising water.' Some 18th and 19th century maps refer to the Rappahannock as 'Hedgeman's River' after Nathaniel Hedgeman, an early settler along its banks. Other settlements were formed along the Rappahannock in colonial times and the river also formed an important barrier between North and South during the Civil War. The Battle of Fredericksburg was just ~~one~~ of many engagements that were fought near or across the river.

The Rappahannock has flooded numerous times in recent history. After Hurricane Agnes in June 1972, the water level was 39 feet above normal and President Nixon declared Fredericksburg a disaster area. The worst flooding occurred in October 1942. 1500 people were evacuated and the river rose as much as three feet an hour before cresting 44 feet above normal levels.

Today the Rappahannock offers numerous recreational activities, including canoeing and kayaking above Fredericksburg. Delicious oysters, known for being sweet and buttery, are found where the river flows into the bay.

Rappahannock County was founded in 1833 from land ceded by Culpeper County. It borders Warren, Fauquier, Culpepper, Madison, and Page Counties. The county seat is Washington, which was surveyed and platted by George Washington in 1749. Approximately 7500 people live in Rappahannock County, which is 20 percent fewer than lived there in 1840.



Richmond (from 12/24/12, 2013)



Richmond is the capitol of Virginia. It sits at the fall line of the James River and was originally a settlement of the Powhatan Native Americans. Although first explored by English settlers in 1607, the town was organized in 1737 and incorporated in 1742. It is named after Richmond Hill in London as the views of the James resembled those of the Thames from that location.

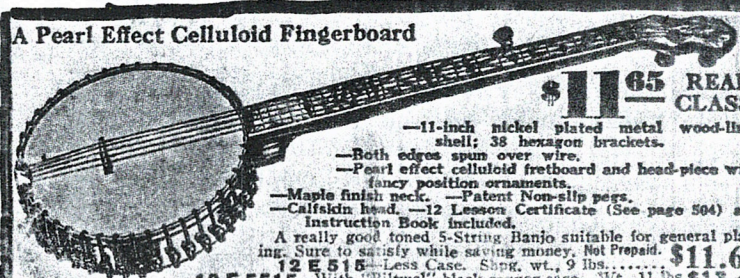
Richmond was the capitol of the Virginia Colony during the American Revolution. It was captured and burned by Benedict Arnold in 1781. After the revolution, Richmond emerged as an important center for industry and slavery in the south. As such, it was chosen as the capitol of The Confederate States of America in May, 1861.

Richmond was the base of government and center of the southern war effort until the city fell to Union troops in April, 1865. Fleeing Confederate soldiers lit warehouses of tobacco and military items on fire to deny them from the Union Army. But the fires spread and ultimately consumed 25 percent of Richmond's buildings. Abraham Lincoln visited the conquered city on April 4, 1865 - nine days before he was murdered.

Richmond remained an important economic and business center in the south after the Civil War. Railroads, tobacco, and banking were important industries. In January 1935, the Gottfried Krueger Brewery in Richmond became the first company to sell beer in a can in the United States.

Richmond is still a cool place. It's a great city to grab a beer, catch a rock-n-roll show, get a tattoo, see a NASCAR race, and fall in love. Try it (all) sometime.

A Pearl Effect Celluloid Fingerboard



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- Both edges spun over wire.
- Pearl effect celluloid fretboard and head-piece with fancy position ornaments.
- Maple finish neck. —Patent Non-slip pegs.
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A really good toned 5-String Banjo suitable for general playing. Sure to satisfy while saving money. Not Prepaid.

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River (from River, 2015)

See: Rappahannock

Seven Pines (from Seven Pines, 2012)

Seven Pines is located east of Richmond in the Henrico County town of Sandston. It was the sight of a major battle during the Civil War, fought on May 31 and ~~#####~~ June 1 of 1862.

The Battle of Seven Pines was a meeting of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Joseph E. Johnston, and the Union Army of the Potomac, led by George B. McClellan. At the start of the battle, McClellan was confined to bed with a flare-up of malaria. Johnston initiated the battle, hoping to confront the numerically superior Union Army while it was divided across the rain-soaked and swollen Chickahominy River. The Confederate battle plan was complex and poorly executed. The fighting was inconclusive and very costly for both armies.

There were more than 11,000 total casualties in the Battle of Seven Pines, including more than 1700 fatalities.

Most significantly, Confederate General Johnston was wounded at dusk at the end of the first day of fighting. Days later he was replaced by Robert E. Lee. Under Lee's command, the Army of Northern Virginia was more bold and more effective - a development that very likely prolonged the war.

In Union Army records, the Battle of Seven Pines was known as the Battle of Fair Oaks.



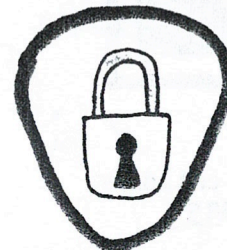
Joseph E. Johnston

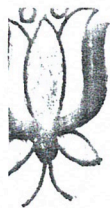
Sun Over Old Rag (from Seven Pines, 2012)

Old Rag Mountain is located in the Madison County portion of Shenandoah National Park. The nearest town is Sperryville, in Rappahannock County. The mountain has a rocky summit of granite at an elevation of 3,291 feet.

In the early 1930s, numerous Virginia mountain families including those living near Old Rag, were forced to leave their property following the creation of the national park. Popular opinion of the time, framed to a degree by government propaganda, suggested the area's

inhabitants were backwards and unsophisticated. Yet the people who lived on the mountains were much like other early 20-th century rural Americans. The land surround Old Rag was home to large and small farms, churches, stores, orchards (with distilling facilities), and even a post office. Subsequent archeology in the





park, in areas where residents once lived, has also revealed evidence of kitchen and dining wares, pharmaceutical glass, mail-order toys, store-bought shoes, and 78 rpm records. All that remains today are family cemeteries, hikers, and ruins that mark the outlines of the homes of the displaced. Also: ghosts.

Old Rag is now a popular hiking destination with the most popular trail following a 9.1 mile loop. To reach the summit you must navigate a rock scramble and steep climbs through narrow cracks in the stone. It's a tough hike that will kick your ass, particularly if you try it with a hangover.



Mrs. Dodson and three of her nine children residents of Old Rag - October 1935



Sunny Side of the Blue Ridge (from Of Deathly Premonitions, 2011)

Earth spins toward the east. The sun, the moon, and the rest of the stars rise in the east and set in the west. Keep on the sunny side. Which side is that? Hopefully it's the side you're on.

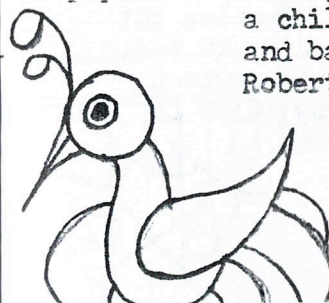
Under the Shade of the Trees (from Jesus I'm a Sinner, 2013)

'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees' were the final words of Confederate General Thomas Jonathan 'STONEWALL' Jackson. Jackson died of pneumonia on May 10, 1863, eight days after being accidentally wounded (friendly fire) by Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Jackson's death was a major blow to the Confederate war effort, as he was one of the most gifted tactical commanders in either army during the war.

Jackson died at the plantation of Thomas C. Chandler, known as Fairfield, east of Fredericksburg. Before passing, Jackson expressed pleasure and happiness to die on the sabbath. Jackson is buried in Lexington. His arm, amputated after his wounding, is buried separately at Elmwood Plantation, in Orange County.

Jackson's poetic last words may be a delirious memory and reference to his childhood playing along the West Fork River - a tributary of the Monongahala - in what is now West Virginia. Jackson and his sister would raft across the river to a grove of white poplars - a refuge, a solitude - and find sanctuary as a child. That's the theory of Jackson scholar and badass Virginia Tech teacher James I. Robertson, Jr. Or, perhaps, Jackson was

thinking of a favorite piece of scripture when he passed. There are many river references in the Bible. One of the best is Psalms 1:3: 'and he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.'





Stonewall Jackson

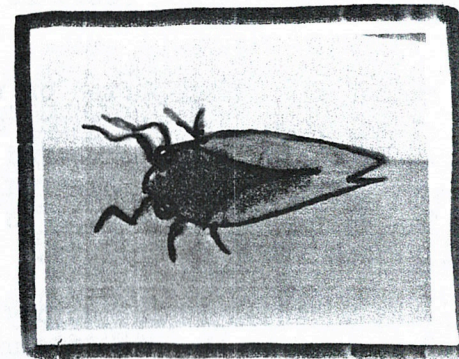
A cicada hatch in spring 2013 provided the haunting, smooth, and beautiful drone underlying 'Under the Shade of the Trees.' Cicadas are a family of insects found around the world that have wide apart eyes, large wings, and a loud song produced by the quick vibration of the exoskeleton on the sides of the abdomen. Cicadas can produce sounds louder than 100 db, which might be the loudest of all insect-produced sounds. Cicadas do not sting or bite, but they do look evil as all hell.

In eastern north America the cicadas are periodical, meaning they spend most of their lives - which last 13 or 17 years - living underground, maturing, and feeding on the juices of tree roots. They emerge simultaneously and in enormous, almost unbelievable numbers. As many as 1.5 million cicadas can emerge from one acre of ground. Once they have broken through, adults live for 4 to 6 weeks. They molt one last time and the males produce their loud chorus to attract mates. After boning, females cut a v-shaped slit into the bark of twigs and deposit their eggs. After 6 to 10 weeks the eggs hatch, the newborn cicada nymphs fall to the ground, and burrow below to begin another 13 or 17 year cycle.

The cicadas that hatched in 2013 were from Brood II, a group that is common along

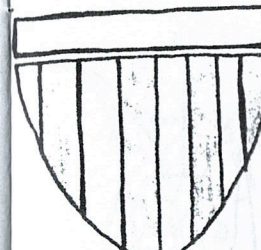
the east coast of the United States, including Virginia. Brood II is a 17-year group, meaning they emerge from the ground every 17 years. Before 2013, Brood II was last seen in 1996. They will next emerge in 2030. In his notebooks, Thomas Jefferson recorded the appearance of Brood II cicadas in 1775.

In folklore, cicadas are sometimes used as a symbol of immortality.



Brood II cicada, Orange County, 6/4/13

Beef Iron and Wine. —Tonic, nutritive, stimulant. —Pleasant to take—easily assimilated. An exceptionally fine stimulant for convalescents and those in run-down condition. Combines the nutritive, tonic and stimulating properties of beef, citrate of iron and port wine. 16-oz. Shpg. wt., ca. 3 lbs. 4 oz. 79c 8K15—Each..... 2 bottles.....\$1.55 2 for.....		Yeast Foam Tablets —Pure yeast with only the gas and water taken out. —Easy to eat, palatable—and the richest known food source of vitamin B. —Non fattening and cannot cause gas or fermentation. Eat yeast for your health's sake, but eat it in a form you'll like. They are widely advertised for indigestion, constipation, skin disorder, etc. 50c size. Shpg. wt., 6 oz. each. 8K30.....37c 3 Bottles \$1.00 Each.....
Liver Extract and Glycerophosphates —Extractives of 640 grains beef liver in each ounce. —Safe for children and adults. A tonic of proved value for simple anemia, lowered vitality, etc. \$1.25 size, 12-oz. Shpg. wt., 2 lbs. 2 oz. 98c 8K49—Each..... 2 bottles.....\$1.89 2 for.....		Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites \$1.50 size. Shpg. wt., 2 lbs. 10 oz. \$1.29 8K19..... Stuart's Calcium Wafers 60c size. Shpg. wt., 2 oz. 8K31.....49c 2 Boxes 95c Each..... for.....





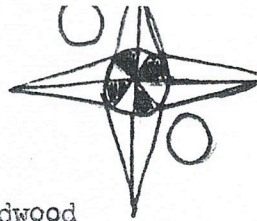
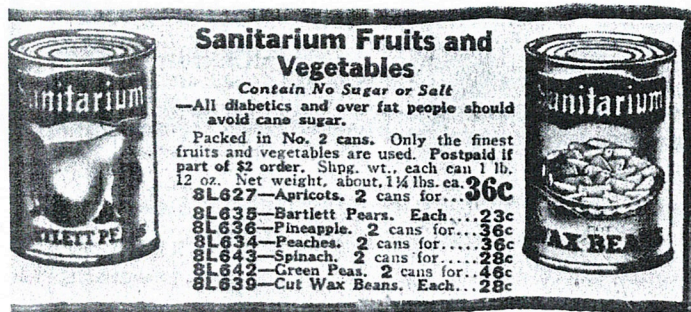
Up and Down the C&O (from Orange County Serenade, 2014)

The Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O, also known as 'The Grand Old Ditch') operated from 1831 until 1924 and connected Washington, DC through points between to Cumberland, Maryland. The canal is 184 1/2 miles long over an elevation change of 605 feet. It took 22 years to build.

Coal was the most common item transported on the C&O, although loads of stone, wood, lumber, sand, and flour were not rare. The canal was engineered to have a 2 mph water current which assisted mules pulling boats downstream. The trip from Cumberland to Georgetown generally took about seven days.

Economic realities and advances in technology resulted in declining use of the C&O in the 20th century. Some communities took to dumping sewage into the canal and others regarded the waterway as a nuisance. A flood in 1924 caused major damage to the canal and navigation ceased.

The United States government purchased the abandoned canal from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1938. In the 1950s, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas led efforts to turn the C&O and its towpath into a National Park. His efforts were successful. Today, the C&O National Park offers more than 180 miles of running, biking, fishing, boating, and kayaking opportunities.



White Oak (from Oh Be Joyful, 2012)

White Oak (*quercus alba*) is a very common hardwood found in eastern and central North America, and across Virginia. White oaks can live for 200 or 300 years, though older specimens are known. They typically reach heights of 80 to 100 feet. White oaks are cultivated for many uses, including woodcraft and barrels for wine and bourbon.

White Oak is also a small agricultural community situated along Virginia State Route 218 in Stafford County. White Oak Run passes through the community, eventually joining with Muddy Creek and emptying into the Rappahannock River. White Oak is home to the White Oak Primitive Baptist Church, which was organized in 1789. The church is a good example of the modesty trends that influence the Baptist faith along with the belief that doctrine originates in scripture, not interpretation. The exact date of the building is not known, but it is largely unaltered. The interior is a single room, with pews, a wooden altar, and two cast iron stoves. A graveyard is adjacent.

See also: 218 to Caledon

(the end)

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About the author:

James Adams was born in 1981. He is not dead yet.

